

JUDGE JAY TO MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Judge Jay has written a faithful letter to Mr. Frelinghuysen in reference to his late letter in which he declares himself not to be an abolitionist. We can make but an extract, by which its point and excellence may be inferred, and which must have been felt by Mr. Frelinghuysen; would that it might be also by others, who like him realize little of the moral injury of their position.

It cannot be necessary to prove to you, that American slavery, as by law established, necessarily involves the following consequences, viz:—

1. It debars immortal and accountable beings, charged with no crime, from the purest of happiness, and reduces them to articles of merchandise.

2. It dooms their posterity to degradation and bondage.

3. It annihilates the marriage relation, by refusing to acknowledge it, and authorizing the separation of those whom God hath joined, at the irresponsible will of the master.

4. It annihilates the parental relation, by transferring from the parent the authority given by God, to the master, who is authorized to sell both parents and children, like cattle in the market.

5. It annihilates the rights of conscience, by giving to the master entire dominion over the time and conduct of the slave.

These are not consequences flowing from the cruelty of the master, but they are the legitimate and constituent elements of slavery itself, and the institution dies the moment it is deprived of any one of these elements.

Abolitionists maintain that such a system is adverse to the whole spirit and genius of Christianity, and consequently sinful. But what says Mr. Frelinghuysen? Your answer, sir, had it not been for your late letter, might have been satisfactorily inferred from the great principles you have so often announced in your addresses before Bible, Missionary, Tract, Sunday School, and Temperance Societies, and Sabbath Unions. Very recently you enforced the claims of the Missionary Society, by dwelling on 'the worth of the soul,'—that endless being 'which unless sprinkled with atoning blood and purified by the light of truth, must dwell with the worm that dieth not'; and you exclaimed, 'what solemn import, what matchless interest attaches to the enterprise which seeks to bring salvation near to millions?' You alluded to millions in other lands; but is the enterprise of less solemn import, of less matchless interest when exerted in behalf of millions of your own countrymen? Are the souls of Hindoos more dear to the Redeemer, and of more worth to their owners, than the souls of American slaves? Abolitionists are laboring to bring these slaves into a state in which their souls may be sprinkled with atoning blood, and purified by the light of truth; and yet, sir, you assure the masters of these slaves that you are not an Abolitionist!

If slavery be a righteous institution, the negative position you assume in relation to it is not that, which, under existing circumstances, a Christian ought to maintain. It is vehemently assailed both in this country and throughout the civilized world; and yet, you come not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.—True is, you disclaim all sympathy with these assailants; but why, sir, do you not aid your southern friends in defending the patriarchal institution; why slumbers your eloquence in proclaiming the consistency of human bondage with the benevolence of the Deity, the spirit of the Gospel, and the virtue and happiness of mankind?

But if slavery insults all the attributes of God, and outrages all the rights of man, how comes it, sir, that while you call upon 'patriots and philanthropists, as well as Christians,' to aid the Board of Foreign Missions in overturning the ungodly institutions of China and Hindostan, you refuse even to be numbered among those who are endeavoring to destroy an institution in our own land, that equally curses the life that now is, and that which is to come? Unless the principles of justice and humanity, and the precepts of our religion, are all reversed in their application to men with dark complexions, you stultify yourself every time you open your lips on the platform of a religious society, if you deny the exceeding sinfulness of American slavery.

Does the command, 'cease to do evil,' allow years, nay centuries, for its fulfillment? Do you give this latitude to the command in your exhortations before Temperance Societies and Sabbath Unions? If not, and you believe slavery to be sinful, on what principle do you object to its immediate abolition?

I beg you to believe that this letter is in no degree prompted by a desire to defeat your election and promote that of your Democratic opponent. Such a result could afford me no gratification, as an Abolitionist, a patriot, or a Christian. The subject of your letter is of infinitely more importance to the welfare of country and the purity of our religion, than all the petty objects of party contention. You have lent the influence of your name, associated as it is with the religious zeal and benevolence of the nation, to the cause of slavery. You have done great injustice (ignorantly, I would hope) to Abolitionists, by indirectly representing them as aiming at unconstitutional legislation on the part of Congress. Before long, we shall each of us be called to give an account of our stewardship—an account involving the use we have made of our respective talents, in upholding or resisting that stupendous accumulation of sin and misery, American slavery. In reference to the judgment of Him, before whom all nations are counted less than nothing and vanity, how utterly worthless are all the honors which the breath of popular favor can bestow!—There was a time when the advocates of Temperance Societies were subjected to

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Clay and

Mr. Clay's letter on the subject of annexation appears to give universal satisfaction. Many of the friends of annexation say that Mr. Clay goes far enough for them; for they confidently believe that Mexico will assent to the measure, and that nine-tenths of the people of the Union will go for it. They are perfectly well content that the present treaty should be rejected. Those having personal interests staked on IMMEDIATE annexation can alone OPPOSE MR. CLAY'S VIEWS.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, May 16th, in a long article on the humbug of British designs on Texas says that if the people of Texas "choose to be a British colony now, rather than WAIT TWO YEARS FOR ADMISSION TO the U. States, they are not worthy to form a portion of a free common wealth."

Other northern whig papers are very careful when they speak against annexation to say "immediate annexation," and many northern whigs are known to be favorable to the measure in some form.

Mr. Clay in his letter of July 27, says: "I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it—without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms."

I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to effect the question, one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent, or incorporated in the U. States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct, at some distant day, in my opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution."

Where now is the assurance that the whig party if successful in the election, will prevent the annexation of Texas?—The party may as well be said to be in favor of it as opposed to it. As a party it holds no position on the question, while the preponderating influences are known to be in favor of it.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, Oct. 12.
ROERBACK'S TRAVELS:

SECOND WHIG EDITION PUBLISHED IN MICHIGAN.

For the last few days, the Whig papers at Flint, Pontiac and this city, have teemed with statements of a close, intimate and dangerous "coalition between the Loco-focos and Abolitionists." And for proof of this it was alleged that the Democrats of Saginaw county (a new county which gives only about 125 votes in all) had nominated JAMES G. BIRNEY (the Abolition candidate for President) for representative to the legislature. We had seen no evidence of this, written or printed, except in the Whig papers, and as they got the news "by express," and made such a hue and cry about it so soon after the nomination was said to have been made, we suspected it was a second edition of the Roerback's travels and would soon explode, injuring nobody but its authors. And so it turns out to be, as the following proceedings, transmitted to us by last night's mail for publication, will show. The gentlemen whose names are signed to them are the regular Democratic corresponding committee of the county, and the chairman of it is the Democratic candidate for senator for the Oakland District.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democratic elections of Saginaw county are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held at the school house in the city of Saginaw on Thursday, the 17th of October inst.

Fellow citizens, an attempt has been made by Mr. James G. Birney to impose himself on the Democracy of Saginaw county as a Democrat. One of the delegates to the Convention (a gentleman of truth and veracity) held on the 28th of September last, stated that Mr. Birney professed to him to be a Democrat, and stated that he (Birney) would carry out Democratic principles.

To James Fraser, Esq. Mr. Birney, proposed the following interrogatory:—"Would it not be best to break up both political parties?" (having reference to the Democratic and Whig parties!)

Mr. Birney further stated to Mr. Fraser "As to the Abolition question, it being a leading question with me, I will not transmingle myself on that subject."

The foregoing facts Mr. Fraser stated at the school house, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, on the 8th of October inst.

Mr. Octavius Thompson confirms the statement of Mr. Fraser. The following is from his own hand:

"On the evening of the 26th September last Mr. Birney told me (after mentioning to him there was a prospect of his being nominated by the Democrats,) that he had heard it so intimated, and that should he be so nominated and elected to the legislature, he should go there unpledged to any party, and furthermore asked me that if he should be so nominated, would it not be better for the Whigs not to nominate a candidate?"

Signed,

OCTAVIUS THOMPSON.

Saginaw, Oct. 9. 1844.

Fellow citizens, are you prepared to elect a man, whose avowed determination is to annihilate the Democratic party—to support a man who openly avows his intention to break up the party—principles for which we have long contended, and which are dear to every sound Democrat? We answer no, and fondly trust you will cheerfully respond to the call. There is no time to spare—the facts have gone abroad and must be counteracted—an express has been sent by our opponents, from Michigan to Ohio to affect our cause in that state.

Our friends in Michigan are astonished! A country that has heretofore rigidly adhered to Democratic principles, has coalesced with their avowed opponents!!!

IT IS NOT SO—it must not be so. The Democracy of Saginaw county will give ocular demonstration, that they are sound to the core—that principles, not men, is what they are contending for—

"every thing for the cause, and nothing for the cause."

And yet, by voting for Mr. Polk, you do all in your power to hasten this accursed consummation! Will you do it?

You have now secured, so far as this country is concerned, certainly; so far as the State is concerned, probably a Democratic administration, and a democratic majority in Congress. You cannot now plead that any great Democratic principles are in danger. If you vote for Mr. Polk, you are without excuse. True, you may hate Mr. Clay, but that hatred will not, cannot excuse you for stabbing the cause of human liberty to its vitals. And this you will do should you vote for Mr. Polk to Ohio to affect our cause in that state.

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sound to the core—that principles, not men, is what they are contending for—

"every thing for the cause, and nothing for the cause."

And this you will do should you vote for Mr. Polk to Ohio to affect our cause in that state.

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Power. Every vote for Polk and Clay is a vote to perpetuate slavery. Every vote for Birney is a vote to abolish it.

WELL DONE OHIO!—THREE CHEERS FOR OHIO.

The Liberty vote of this State will be from 10 to 12,000.—[Herald.]

Such is the cheering intelligence from that State. It should fill every humane heart with gratitude and courage. It far exceeds our most sanguine expectation. How was this done? By employing man and money in telling the people the truth.

Should Maine be the only state that does not advance its vote this year? Liberty men, we ask this question. We can have 10,000 votes if you are faithful. Will you not spend several days immediately in this cause? Call on your neighbors, townspeople, and people of other towns, and persuade them to vote, and to vote for the slaves.

See every man who is likely to be deceived by slanders on Mr. Birney. The slaves can't afford to be lied out of their votes. Talk not about no time, but WORK the few days that remain.

BEWARE: ROERBACK AGAIN.

A letter is in circulation purporting to be from Mr. Birney, pledging himself to 'democratic men and measures,' and engaging to be silent on the abolition question in the Michigan Legislature.

We warn every liberty man to beware of these schemes of a desperate party, to which in Maine we are not strangers. We believe the letter is a Roorback forgery, and that it will turn out.

You will hear great stories before election. Stand by.

INTEGRITY.

We cannot do better than present to our readers the following eloquent passage from Whittier.

"Abolitionists! shall the falsehoods of these men do what their mobs and brick-bats failed to do? Shall they lie down a cause which they could not beat down by brute force?

For what do these men take us? Are they so utterly abandoned to folly as to believe that they can induce us by most transparent falsehoods and pitiful misrepresentations, to abandon our true and tried men—to give up Birney and go shouting for a slaveholder in their processions? That we shall now give the lie to our professions, and render worse than useless all our past sacrifices and labors in the cause of Humanity—roll back for half a century the ear of emancipation—extinguish the last hope of the slave, and consign our names and memories to the long infamy of traitors, for the purpose of voting once more with a party whose candidate is a slaveholder, and a bitter enemy of our cause, in all its aspects? That we shall abandon the pure and holy service of Freedom for coon worship! Once for all, we tell them. We repudiate their bloodstained candidates, and their beastly emblems. Let them fight with weapons of falsehood, under their pirate flag of slavery. Over us floats the spotless banner of Freedom—for our success, the slave in his prison-house, and the good and true the world over, are suppling Heaven. Let us be true to our mission—true to our own conscience—to humanity and God!

"Do your duty, He will aid; Dare to vote as you have prayed; Who's conquered, while his blade Served his open foes?"

Right established, would you see? Feel that you yourselves are free; Strike for that which ought to be—God will bless the blows."

THE WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

The votes of the abolitionists are surely wanted for the whig candidate to the election of president; without them the whigs cannot carry Ohio; without them, even Vermont is a doubtful State. We do not recollect to have seen in our lives a more determined onset than the whigs are now making upon the abolitionists; means the most vehement and violent, short of physical force, are used, the most passionate persuasion, the most unmeasured abuse is resorted to—they are resolved to carry away the abolitionists bodily, and plant them in their own party. If they succeed, there will have been no forcible abduction in the history of the world to be compared to this. The Rape of Helen, the Rape of Ganymede, the Rape of the Sabines, will be nothing compared to this modern Rape of the Abolitionists. [Evening Post.]

We wish to quiet the fears of the Post, and at the same time put on record these very just remarks against the time when the democratic party will be pushed as hard as the whig party is now.

STILL ANOTHER!!

The Liberty Press informs us of another whig attack on Mr. Birney. It is reported there (Utica) that he is grossly licentious!!! More coming before election.

SPORTING MINISTERS.—In the game list just published for England are the names of between fifty and sixty ministers of the Church of England, licensed to shoot! No dissenting ministers are on the list. [Boston Recorder.]

Ministers in the United States "shoot" without a license, and shoot men and women too.

OBERTON INSTITUTE.—A catalogue of this Institute is gratefully received. The large number of students is as follows:

Theological, 32

College, 141

Male preparatory, 148

Female Col. preparatory, 11

Young Ladies' course, 148

Whole number of Males, 232

" Females, 188

Total, 480

The Kennebec Journal says the late advertisement of runaway slaves credited to the New York Tribune, was not a correct representation. We took it from another paper and gave the name, supposing it to be correct; but we now think the Journal is right and the paper from which we took it was wrong. The Journal however lacked the justice to let its readers know that we took it from another paper.

How is it about the Boston Atlas, neighbors?

THE ALBANY CIRCULAR.

The Albany Patriot gave notice recently of a trick then originating with the whigs in that city to dress out several of their own number as Liberty men. Their circular has now appeared, and from the same paper we learn that scarcely one of them was ever known or pretended to be any other than a whig. They never were liberty party men. Try again.

P. S.—Another story of the same kind has started in Massachusetts. Try again, gentlemen.

JUST SO.

"How plainly does this 'confidential' epistle say, 'Cassius you have done your best to gull the abolitionists, but they won't be gulled: so come home and let them alone.'"

This is the short and pertinent comment of a temporary. Upon the letter of Henry to Cassius Clay. More might be said, but it could not be bettered.

ANSWER REQUIRED.—Can any body tell us whether the party calling themselves "Democratic Whigs" do or do not carry out democratic principles? The answer will be important in determining to which of the two great parties Mr. Birney

pledged himself, in promising "to carry out democratic principles."

DUTY OF LIBERTY MEN.—To see that Liberty voters are not misled by deception. To see that every Liberty voter is at the polls. To procure an early supply of votes. To see that the cause is not dishonored by the absence of Liberty men from the town meeting.

If Whigs will keep out Texas, that object is now gained, for a majority of the U. S. Senate is already secured by that party. Neither Polk, Clay, the "Locos," or the Liberty party can secure it. Comfort for the Whigs.

The walls of the Hallowell Factory are now up, and a more beautiful specimen of masonry is seldom seen.

If the Liberty party now holds as much power over the whig party as whigs represent, that is a most encouraging reason for still voting against them, for one victory is near. Then will come the democrats.

That Garland letter purporting to be from Mr. Birney, is undoubtedly a masterpiece of forgery. Shall it succeed? Shall he be run down by FORGERY?

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—My opinions are the offspring of the best data that I can command. As long as I believe them true, I respect them too highly to be ashamed of them. If I ascertain them to be false, it costs me no struggle to disown them.—James G. Birney.

UTICA, Oct. 23, 1844.

We had a glorious meeting on Monday, at Rome. Mr. Birney spoke about an hour in the morning and over two hours in the afternoon, to the great delight and instruction of his numerous friends in this section. The Roerbacks here are beginning to look very grave—they have played their last card.

G. R.

WHAT DO WE WANT TEXAS FOR?

The exciting question between the Democrats and federal Whigs and abolitionists, is the annexation of Texas. The Democracy viewing it as absolutely necessary to secure Texas to the U. S., to shut out all British and foreign influence from tampering with Indians on our western frontier, and with OUR SLAVES in the Southwest and West. Andrew Jackson, to Capt. Russell, of Arkansas, July 8, 1844.

Here is the object of the "Democracy" avowed by the highest authority. Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, had before stated that the security of slavery was the object of the annexation project.

He comes the same story repeated by the old hero of the Hermitage. Read it again, ye Democrats!

If the Democracy viewing it as absolutely necessary to secure Texas to the United States, to shut out all British and foreign influence from tampering with our SLAVES!!!

WELL SAID.

I am endeavoring to drive from the back of the negro slave the politician who has seated him self there to ride into office.

THOMAS MORRIS,

FUGITIVE FROM INJUSTICE.—A young gentleman by the name of Giles, late from New Orleans, spent last night with us, on his way to Canada. He is a remarkably intelligent piece of property, 21 years old, and seemed to have an irrepressible desire to be a man. He is undoubtedly honest in his professions, for he has the certificates with him; that is, the scars of the whip, the shackles, the branding iron, the rifle ball, and two toes cut off. He is the son of his master, whose name is Jeffries, who lays claim to 150 more. Hope our friends will cheer him on his way.—J. V. Freeman.

TRUE SAY.—Let every voter who approaches the poll to vote for James K. Polk, or Henry Clay, remember the remark of Cassius M. Clay, in his letter to the Liberty men of Pittsburgh:

"He who enslaves the black to-day, will enslave the Irishman to-morrow, the Dutchman next day, and the Anglo-American the day after."

PERFECT AGREEMENT.

The Nashville *Whig* says: "The circumstance of owning slaves is no reason to Mr. Polk."

The Nashville Union (Democratic) says: "that, under the circumstances of his ownership, IT IS AN HONOR TO HIM."

The above is copied into the Washington Globe with approval, and the slavery by which Gov. Polk holds in abject degradation his fellow beings, is pronounced by that paper to be 'Patriarchal.'

More "COALITIONS."—The Hon. Geo. Money, of Boston, lately purchased, at the office of the Liberator, a quantity of Quincy's Extra Anti-Slavery Standard, attacking James G. Birney, and distributed them at the close of a Clay lecture at Sherburne.

LIBERTY MEN!—You have great responsibilities resting upon you. Are you well organized? Have you gotten your tickets and distributed them? Are you well aware that all sorts of plans are at work to undermine and weaken the faith of those who are comparatively young in this great war of ours? Do you understand that the polls you can induce many men to vote the Liberty ticket if you are active and talk to them about our cause and remove from their minds objections thereto?

THE GALE AT BUFFALO.—The Buffalo Commercial of Monday evening, brings some further particulars of the late gale at that place. The number of persons drowned or missing was over fifty. The Coroner has held inquests upon 35 bodies.

Accounts from several neighboring towns on Lake Erie, show that the gale was proportionately as destructive there as in Buffalo, and the paper to which we have referred, says that the effects of the gale were experienced on Lake Ontario, although it was not then known to what extent. The following summary of the loss is from that paper:

The number of buildings of all kinds utterly destroyed can hardly be less than one hundred. Most of these are of little value, but some of them were large and costly structures. The loss in this species of property, buildings and effects, will not probably fall short of \$50,000. The loss in buildings partially overthrown, removed from their foundations, unroofed or damaged in other respects, the number of which is vastly greater than those completely destroyed, will probably amount to as much more. The loss by damage of goods and merchandise in warehouses, the injury sustained by steamboats, vessels and canal boats, and the loss of wood, lumber, staves, building materials, &c., &c., is utterly impossible to estimate, but it must amount to much more than the aggregate loss in buildings destroyed or injured. The total loss of every kind may be safely put down at \$250,000.

The height to which the water rose was altogether unprecedented. Nothing like it was known during the time, a few years ago, when the ordinary level of the lake was several feet above what it now is. This may be accounted for by the fact that for several days previous to the gale a pretty stiff easterly wind had been blowing. This had driven on the water up the lake, or, at least, lessened the volume escaping by the river. When the wind shifted to the southwest, and blew with such fury, the water came down before it as if a dam had broken away. It rose thirteen feet above the level at which it stood Friday evening.

The Freshman class which has just entered Yale College contains 94 students, but the Sophomore class now numbers 148, the largest ever in any American College. Every department of this University is now in the most flourishing condition.

DEATH OF MRS. CILLEY.—The death of this lady, who fell a victim to the barbarous code of duelling, awakens the most melancholy associations. Ever since the death of her husband, her health has been much impaired, and portions of the time her mind has been wandering and in the most melancholy state. She has at length fallen to sleep, and her poor lacerated and broken heart is at rest.

ANSWER REQUIRED.—Can any body tell us whether the party calling themselves "Democratic Whigs" do or do not carry out democratic principles? The answer will be important in determining to which of the two great parties Mr. Birney

NEWS ITEMS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The catalogue of this ancient and flourishing institution (just published), contains the names of 154 law students, 153 medical, 38 theological, 12 resident graduates, 59 seniors, 66 juniors, 91 sophomores, and 56 freshmen. Total 609. The library contains 46,000 volumes.

RICH.—It is alleged that guano, the new manure, is extensively used in the adulteration of snuff.

The postscript to a letter from Gerrit Smith, dated Peterboro', Oct. 24, says,—"Br. Birney left me this morning, in tolerable health. He is to speak to-day in Syracuse. C. S."

RIGHTOUS RETRIBUTION.—A friend from one of the "Southern tier" in the State of New York, says that the Roerbach about Birney's being a Locofofo, is working admirably there, and that there is little doubt but that it has sealed the overthrow of the Whig party. If so, it will be a righteous retribution.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The brig Cohancy, 50 days from Rio Grande, brings intelligence that war has been declared by Brazil against the Argentine Republic, and that 10,000 troops have passed through Rio Grande on their way to Montevideo.

THE Directors of the Lowell Railroad have concluded to reduce the passenger fare on that road to 75 cents between Boston and Lowell, with a corresponding reduction in the way fare, on and after Nov. 1st.

It is probable from the results of the late elections that the Senate of the United States will stand 27 Whigs to 25 Democrats.

Steamer Tigress, Thompson, from New York to Philadelphia, burst her steam-chimney, last Monday, off Bombay Hook, by which John Ashby, second engineer, and Thomas Shay, deck hand, were so severely scalded as to cause their death in a few hours.

The CILLEY DUEL.—The master settled.—Wm. J. Graves, the murderer of Mr. Cilley, has come out in the Kentucky papers with an address upon the subject of the duel, in which he distinctly admits the fact, that Henry Clay wrote with his own hand the challenge which called Mr. Cilley to the

MADISON CO. N. Y.—The work there goes bravely on. The Democratic party is breaking up; 4000 persons attended the Liberty meeting at Madison on the 11th inst.

The Whig Editors are exulting over the conversion of Dr. Cartwright, of Mississippi, to the Clay party. The Dr. last year wrote a series of essays to prove that blacks are not human beings. Such a man must be a valuable accession. [Mid. Stand. 1844.]

MILLERISM.

Mrs. Child, in a letter to the Boston Courier, says the Millerites in New York are creating a prodigious excitement. Some of them have become so infatuated, that they are giving up all connection with worldly affairs.

The last arrival from Liverpool brings intelligence of an explosion in a coal mine near Sunderland, in consequence of which, no less than nine-tenths of six persons lost their lives!

ONTARIO.—The gale on this lake was brisk, but has caused very little damage. No lives lost.

THE ELECTIONS.—Bartley's majority in Ohio has been reduced to about 1,400 by the official returns, which are nearly all in. The majority for Shunk in Pennsylvania, it is also said, will not reach 4,500, by the official returns. The democratic majority in Georgia is said to be over 3,000. The official returns from New Jersey make Stratton's majority 1,368.

The church of England has expressed itself ready to co-operate with the Episcopal ch. of this country, in establishing a mission in China. Three thousand dollars have been set aside for the salary of a bishop there.

INSANITY FROM MILLERISM.—An application was made to Judge Ward, of the Municipal Court, Boston, on Monday, for the removal of Abigail Shepard, a young married woman, to the insane hospital at Worcester. She had been a constant attendant upon the advent meetings, had become deranged, and had more than once attempted to destroy herself. The application was granted.

THREE BISHOPS CONSECRATED.—The Rev. Carlton Chase, D. D. to the Episcopate of New Hampshire; the Rev. Nicholas H. Cobb, D. D. to the Episcopate of Alabama; the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks, to the Episcopate of Missouri were consecrated in Philadelphia on Sunday. Sermon by the venerable Bishop Chase, of Illinois.

TRUE SAY.—Let every voter who approaches the poll to vote for James K. Polk, or Henry Clay, remember the remark of Cassius M. Clay, in his letter to the Liberty men of Pittsburgh:

"He who enslaves the black to-day, will enslave the Irishman to-morrow, the Dutchman next day, and the Anglo-American the day after."

O'CONNELL'S FUTURE COURSE.

At a Reap banquet given to Mr. O'Connell and the other State prisoners on the 20th ult., after the customary toasts Mr. O'Connell arose and replied to a toast himself, in a very eloquent speech. He said—

"We have gained a victory; how are we to profit by it? By redoubling every exertion—by increasing every effort—by organizing every peaceful energy—and by one and all being prepared to approach the parliament at the commencement of the next session with the united and combined voice of Ireland embodied in our petitions, giving England to understand, that there is not rest for the wicked in the presence of the Almighty, so there shall be no rest from agitation until Ireland is righted. (Cheers). What is our first duty in that agitation? Our first duty is to combine together the Irish of every sect and persuasion—to unite and combine all Irishmen of every gradation of opinion who agree with us in thinking one thing necessary—the repeal of the Union. (Cheers.)

The effect on the highly excited congregation was tremendous. Some fainted, and some screamed.

Several serious accidents happened amid the general rush! and one man, it is said, was so deranged with nervous terror that he went home and attempted to cut his throat."

Poetry.

From the Spirit of Liberty.

THIS LIBERTY PARTY.
Respectfully inscribed to Dr. F. J. Lemoyne.

Yes, ye are few—and they were few
Who, daring storm and sea,
Once raised upon old Plymouth rock
“The anthem of the free.”

And they were few at Lexington,
To battle, or to die,—
That lightning flash, that thunder peal,
That told the storm was nigh.

And they were few who dauntless stood
Upon old Bunker's height,
And waged with Britain's strength and pride,
The fierce, unequal fight.

And they were few, who all unawed
By kingly “rights divine,”
The Declaration, rebel scroll,
Untrembling dared to sign.

Yes, ye are few, for one proud glance
Can take in all your band,
As now against a countless host,
Firm, true, and calm, ye stand.

Unmoved by Folly's idiot laugh,
Hate's curse, or Envy's frown—
Wearing your rights as royal robes,
Your manhood as a crown!

With armour gleaming in the sun,
With banners born on high,
With strong hearts panting for the charge,
The strife, the victory!

With eyes, whose gaze, unveiled by mists,
Still rises clearer, higher—
With stainless hands, and lips that truth
Has touched with living fire!

With one high hope, that ever shines
Before you as a star—
One prayer of faith, one fount of strength—
A glorious few, ye are!

Ye dare not fear, ye cannot fail,
Your destiny ye find
To that sublime, eternal law
That rules the march of mind.

See you bold eagle toward the sun
Now rising free and strong,
And see you mighty river roll
Its foaming tide along:

Ah! yet near earth the eagle tires,
Lost in the sea, the river,
But naught can stay the human mind,
‘Tis upward, onward, ever!

It yet shall tread the starlit paths
By highest angels trod,
And pause but at the farthest world
In the universe of God.

Ah, once ‘tis said that Persia's king
In mad, tyrannic pride,
Cast fetters on the Hellespont,
To curb its swelling tide;

But freedom's own true spirit heaves
The bosom of the main,
It tossed those fetters to the skies,
And bounded on again!

The scorn of each succeeding age
On Xerxes' head was hurled,
And o'er that foolish deed has pealed
The long laugh of a world.

Thus, thus, defeat, and scorn, and shame,
Is his, who strives to bind
The restless, leaping waves of thought,
The free tide of the mind.

As God yet lives, and as your souls
Are his undying breath,
Ye yet shall stand o'er Slavery,
And see him gasp in death!

Ye yet shall lay him stiff and cold,
Within a grave so deep,
No pealing resurrection trump
Shall rouse him from his sleep.

Ye will surround his burial place
With shadows drear and dim,
And leave the spirits of the lost
To howl his requiem.

Then Liberty shall light the hall,
And bless the humble heart—
That “one idea,” that thought of God,
Shall fill the glad, wide earth!

The strife is o'er—a fadless wreath
Awaiteth each victor braw,
An ye have toiled and won it well,
But who shall crown you now?

Earth has no higher, worthier priests
Than ye—then proudly stand,
And like Napoleon, crown yourselves,
Oh glorious conquering band!

SARAH JANE CLARK.
New Brighton, Pa., Sept. 5, 1844.

Musical Department.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.

(Continued.)

The apostles and early christians doubtless followed the Hebrew style of chanting the Psalms of David, though the pagan music came to be adopted afterwards to some extent. During the irruption of the barbarous nations into the Roman Empire, music found an asylum exclusively in the church. And here it remained through the dark ages that followed, receiving most important changes and improvements. Few men ever conferred a greater benefit on the music of the church than Pope Gregory I. In the early part of 600 he changed the whole structure of music. He united two Greek tetrachords of which he formed the octave, and reduced the whole number of the characters in notation to the seven first letters of the Roman alphabet. He banished from the church the paganish music that prevailed, and introduced a new kind of chants in which the sounds were all of equal length. He wrote the letters representing the vowels, to be used over the syllables of the poetry, and soon after the staff was invented as affording certain location to the notes.

Strange as it would seem, notwithstanding all their instruments and voices, there is no evidence that harmony, or music in parts was ever known before the eleventh century.

For the improvement of music in this respect, the world is greatly indebted to Guido, a monk, born in Tuscany about 900. He improved the notation of music, but his greatest achievements were in the field of Harmony. He discovered a multitude of new chords, arranged them into a complete system, and wrote them out in counterpoint. But it may justly be supposed that the use of the organ led the way to these great improvements. Although nothing worthy the name of organ, in its modern sense, could have been known before the reformation, yet these were instruments resembling them to some extent. There was one early in the christian era bearing some resemblance to it and played by water, which in the 6th century gave place to the wind organ. The organ was first introduced into the service of the church at Rome in 670. Before the 10th century they found their way into England, and became common in other countries. Before the reformation, organs, as they were called, were of enormous size. They were worked by a风箱. After the reformation in the 16th century, organs worthy

were invented, which have been in

were very anciently called organs, hence the word in the 4th chapter of Genesis.

It is an interesting fact that all ancient music was in the minor mode; hence, A. is the key note of our first first minor scale. The distinction, however, between major and minor was not then so great as now.

When in the 11th century music in parts began to be constructed, it became peculiarly necessary that it should be regulated by time; and from this time bars were introduced to divide the music into equal measures. And as the scale was soon greatly extended, other staves were found necessary; notes were adopted in the place of letters as representing sounds, and the whole field of notation greatly improved. To all these improvements, the art of printing was greatly accessory.

Considerable attention was paid to music even during the dark ages, although, it was confined principally to ecclesiastics and monks, the centre of which, of course, was in Italy. Here the English clergy were accustomed to resort to learn to sing. But as early as the first part of the 10th century, Alfred the Great, an excellent musician, founded a professorship at Oxford. Music soon came to be an important branch of education. The pious followers of Wickliff, Jerome of Prague, and John Huss were peculiarly distinguished for their love of sacred song. They were called *Lollards* by their enemies, as a ludicrous name for singers. This practice of sacred singing did much to cheer them amidst their unparalleled sufferings and persecutions. While the fires of the stake were kindling, they employed their last moments in a song of holy praise till suffocated by smoke and flame. Or if banished for their religion, the sufferings of their exile were cheered by singing. “Praise God forever. Boundless is his favour to his church and chosen flock.”

Such is a brief sketch of the progress of music down to the Reformation.

Family Department.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

BY MRS. C. I. BARNES.

The sphere occupied by a mother, is one of transcendent importance—the influence she is capable of exerting over her children extends beyond time—it reaches, in its blessed or baleful effects, through eternity. From her they receive their first and strongest impressions. She directs their thoughts, forms their habits, and often fixes their destiny forever. She sits as a sun in the domestic system, and from her are emanate all those influences which are to enliven, invigorate, and bless, for two worlds, the children of her love. If there is a law, by which children inherit the looks and features of their parents, much more, as by an invisible *Daguerreotype*, is their moral image fixed upon their soul. Youth has been justly styled the seed-time of life: then are deposited the seed which will spring up, and produce the precious fruits of immortality, or the grapes of Sodom and the clusters of Gomorrah; then is the proper season for cultivating the benevolent affections, for expanding the intellect and impressing the heart. It will be seen from this view that the responsibilities of a mother are solemn and overwhelmingly great. And to qualify her for the appropriate and successful discharge of her high duty, she needs intelligence, virtue and religion. And yet how many a young lady thoughtlessly rushes into the domestic relations, and renders herself liable to those weighty responsibilities, without any adequate preparation, without *ever counting the cost*. And when it is too late she regrets her rashness and folly. It is painful to look into the domestic economy, and see the wrecks and ruin brought on many a lovely daughter by the ignorance or improvidence of mothers. They have been more solicitous to have daughters dress well, sing well, and dance well, than to shine as lights in the moral firmament, shedding a living lustre over all the relations of life. Daughters thus trained will emerge from under the parental roof, ignorant of the practical duties of life, incapable of sustaining with honor to themselves or with comfort to others that relation on which Heaven has placed its own seal; and if they ever become mothers, they will raise up an intellectually feeble and effeminate race, and thus prove a curse instead of a blessing to the world.

What is the duty of mothers? Let them first be properly educated themselves; and then train their daughters to habits of industry and economy, to habits of reading, to habits of thought, vigorous and intense, to habits of pure and spiritual devotion. Let them be taught, before entering the marriage relation, the important lesson, that a virtuous and well educated woman is the joy and crown of her husband. Let them be impressed with the thought, that while mere personal beauty may fascinate the inconsiderate for a day, it will not permanently captivate and charm. It is like the beautiful flower that opens its leaflets to dazzle the eye, but soon fades and leaves no lasting impressions of its former freshness and fragrance. The adornments of the mind, on the contrary, will increase as age declines, and shine brighter and brighter when the attractions of face and form shall fade and be remembered no more. O, could mothers be impressed with this subject, could they but be awakened to a sense of their duty, we should not see so many broken hearts, so many desolate dwellings, so many abandoned females, who wander, in the night season, like fallen stars, a grief to their parents, a curse to themselves, and a disgrace to their sex.

THE BOY AND MAN.

BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOT.

A few years ago, there was, in the city of Boston, a portrait painter, whose name was Mr. Copley. He did not succeed very well in his business, and concluded to go to England, to try his fortunes there. He had a little son, whom he took with him, whose name was John Singleton Copley.

John was a very studious boy, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that his father sent him to college. There he applied himself so closely to his books, and became so distinguished a scholar, that his instructors predicted that he would make a very eminent man.

After he graduated, he studied law. And when he entered upon the practice of his profession, his mind was so richly stored with information, and so highly disciplined by his previous diligence, that he almost immediately obtained celebrity.

One or two cases of very great importance being entrusted to him, he managed them with so much wisdom and skill, as to attract the admiration of the whole British nation.

The king and his cabinet, seeing what a learned man he was, and how much influence he had acquired, felt it to be important to secure his services for the government. They therefore raised him from one post of honor to another, till he was created Lord High Chancellor of England—the very highest post of honor to which any subject can attain; so that John Singleton Copley is now Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of England.

About sixty years ago, he was a little boy in Boston. His father was a poor portrait painter, hardly able to get his daily bread. Now, John is at the head of the nobility of England; one of the most distinguished men in talent and power, in the House of Lords, and regarded with reverence and respect by the whole civilized world. This is the reward of industry. The studious boy becomes the useful and respected man.

Had John S. Copley spent his school-boy days in idleness, he would probably have passed his manhood in poverty and shame. But he studied in school, where other boys were idle; he studied in college, when other young men were wasting their time; he even adopted for his motto, “Ultra pergera,” (“Press onward,”)—and how rich has been his reward.

You, my young friends, are now laying the foundation for your future life. You are every day, at school, deciding the question, whether you will be useful and respected in life, or whether you manhood shall be passed in mourning over the follies of misspent boyhood.

The advice was excellent, but the motive behind

was very laudable, and the object the right one.

The Savannah Republican, whig press, keeps

the following constantly before its readers as moti-

ves to govern them in the election. At the North,

the readers of Whig prints are not permitted to

see such things;

The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the

United States is incompatible with the safety and

liberty of the European descendants. Their lib-

erty, if it were possible, could only be established

by violating the incontestable powers of the states

and the union of the states.

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